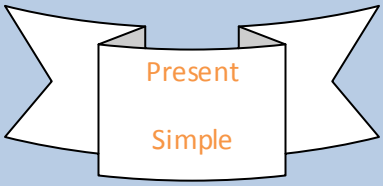
Unit3: Art shows & holidays : Grammar

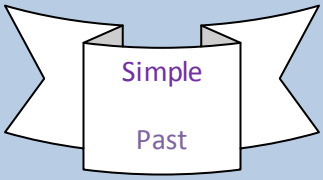
Tenses:

Present simple Form: Singular Subject + verb+ s
Plural Subject + verb
Negative Form: singular subject +doesn't/does not +verb (infinitive)
Plural Subject+ don't/do not + verb (infinitive)
*Adverbs of frequency: sometimes /usually/always/often *General truth /habits / Traditions
* Automatic results



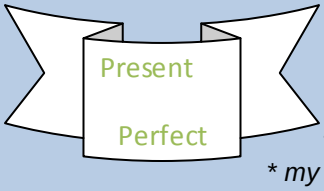
*Every day/month/week/year * Habitual action in general and
EX: She lives in London and works as a teacher.
Simple Past Form: singular/plural Subject +verb + ed
Negative Form: Subject +didn't/did not +verb (infinitive)
*Don't forget to revise your irregular verbs

*Last year /month/week * number +months/years ago
* Two years ago



* Yesterday /the previous days/ * In+ date in the past(in 2004)
EX: They travelled a lot last year.

The present perfect:
Form: singular subject + has +past participle (regular verb +ed)
Plural subject +have + past participle
Negative Form: singular subject + hasn't /has not +past participle
Plural subject +haven't/have not + past participle



*since +point of time * for+ period of time
*recently/already/ lately *throughout the last decade
* Just/never /ever /yet * my lifelong
EX: We have never dreamt of visiting the space.
Since his childhood, he has planned to follow his father's steps to be an astronaut.

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The Past perfect:

Form: Subject +had + past participle
Negative Form: subject +hadn't /had not +past participle
**Before another past action* — ** After a past action*

**3rd type of the conditional : Had he worked hard, he wouldn't have failed.*
If he had worked hard, he wouldn't have failed.

The Future: Form: subject +will +verb (infinitive)
Subject +be going to +verb (infinitive)
Negative Form: subject +won't /will not+ verb (infinitive)
**Later /soon*
**In +date in the future (in 2050)*
**Next week/year / month*
**I hope +subject*

EX: I feel I will be a very successful person.

Models

Can/must /should /had better +bare infinitive → She must respect her parent
Needn't /could /would + bare infinitive → They needn't switch off their computer .
Have to/ought to + bare infinitive

Compound Adjective:

adj -noun
ardinary-level exam

adverb-verb +ing
hard-working pupils

noun-verb+ing
a car -producing company

adj-past participle
ready-made clothes

adj-part of a whole +ed
a blue-eyed girl
a four- day conference

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Comparison

Comparatives

Short adjective +er +than He is taller than his brother More or less +long adjective + than A plane ticket is more expensive than a train one .

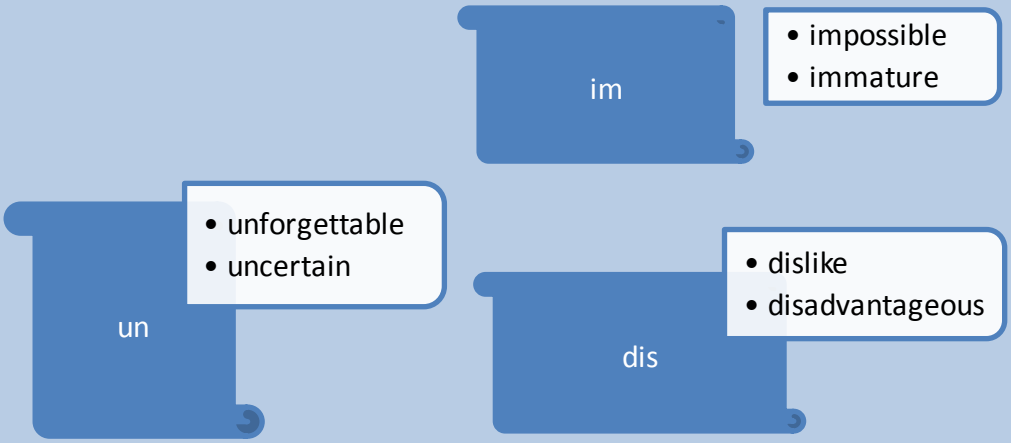
Irregular Adjective

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better	The best
Bad	worse	The worst
Much	more	The most
Many	more	The more
Little	less	The least
far	Farther/further	The farthest /furthest

Superlative *The +Short adjective +est The sun is the hottest place ever .

*The most/least +long adjective The most comfortable place for everyone is his country .

Negative Prefixes



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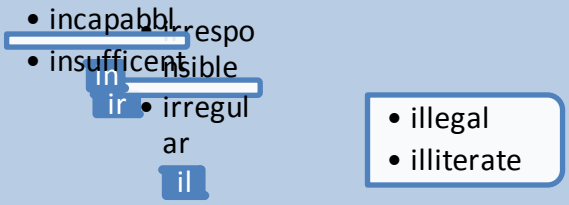

Addition

*Both ……and……..

You'll find information which is both useful and important.

You'll find information which is not only useful but also important .

*Not only ……..but also……..

Travelling abroad not only broadens our sphere of knowledge but also provides us with new acquaintances.

Travelling abroad both broadens our sphere of knowledge and provides us with new acquaintances.

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Unit2: Education matters : Grammar

IF+ NEGATIVE VERB = UNLESS+POSITIVE VERB

Unless we help poor children, they can't have a good future.
If we don't help poor children, they can't have a good future
If they don't get an education, they will not live a decent life.
Unless they get an education, they will not live a decent life.

TOO/SO + ADJECTIVE + TO

SUCH + NOUN PHRASE + THAT

They are too poor to send their children to school.
They are such poor families that they can not send their children to school.
You are too busy to finish all the things you planned to.
It's such a late time that we can't go to the cinema.

Adjective +prepositions

	on	in	About	from	For	of	With	To	at	by
Proud / concious / aware / independent Ashamed / jealous / made/ deprived						X				
Good / bad / skilled									X	
Interested / successful / engaged		X								
Dependent / based / keen / imposed	X									
Responsible / sorry / qualified					X					
Used / accustomed / similar / eager / likely /addicted /indebted /able								X		
Pleased /angry /disappointed /compared /familiar /bored							X			
Free /different				X						
Appointed /written										X

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USED TO = WOULD

Past habit

- I used to smoke a packet a day but I no longer smoke now.
- Ben used to travel a lot in his job but now, since his promotion, he doesn't.
- I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.

something that was true but no longer is.

- There used to be a cinema in the town but now there isn't.
- She used to have really long hair but she's had it all cut off.
- I didn't use to like him but now I do.

BE USED TO DO = ACCUSTOMED TO

to say that something is normal, not unusual.

- Hans has lived in England for over a year so he is used to driving on the left now.
- They've alwI'm used to living on my own. I've done it for quite a long time.
- ays lived in hot countries so they aren't used to the cold weather here.

SO THAT / SO ... THAT

SO THAT

We use so that to introduce a clause indicating a purpose. So that is often used with can or could. (In order is also used for purpose.)

Action	Purpose
We stayed out all night	so that we could watch a meteor storm.
We brought some blankets	so that we could keep warm.

SO ... THAT

We use so ... that to place emphasis on the the cause. Use an adverb or adjective after so.

Cause	Effect
We stayed out so long (adv)	that we were cold and tired in the morning.
The starts were so bright (adj)	that we were amazed.

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THE SUBJUNCTIVE

to emphasize urgency or importance

Examples:

*I suggest that he **study**.*
*Is it essential that we **be** there?*
*Don recommended that you **join** the committee.*

→ ***INFINITIVE (without to)***

Verbs Followed by the Subjunctive	*Expressions Followed by the Subjunctive*
to advise (that)	*It is best (that)*
to ask (that)	*It is crucial (that)*
to insist (that)	*It is essential (that)*
to suggest (that)	*It is important (that)*
to urge (that)	*It is recommended (that)*
to recommend (that)	*It is imperative (that)*

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Unit 4: Life Issues : Grammar

Need/Needn't/Needn't have

absence of necessity in the present	Needn't+ verb	You needn't come early
*absence of necessity in the past *you did s.th but it wasn't necessary	Needn't+ have + past participle	You needn't have cooked
Obligation/ necessity	Need+to +verb	I need to get some sleep

Conditional Type1

Form: if+ simple present , will + infinitive

The first type conditional is used:

-When the situation in the if clause is likely to happen.

If I have time, I will study English.

If I have time, I am going to study English. (I don't know if I will have time or not.

If I have time, I study English. (Sometimes I have time.)

Conditional Type2

Form: if+ simple past, would+ infinitive

The second type conditional is used:

1- When the situation in the if clause is unlikely to happen or is the expression of a hypothetical possibility

Ex: If I won the lottery, I would stop working (but I don't believe I will win).

2- When referring to an unreal or highly improbable present or future situation.

EX: if it rained every day of the year, the earth would be flooded.(but it surely doesn't rain every day of the year)

Conditional Type3

Form: if+ past perfect , would+ have +past participle

The third type conditional is used:

When the situation in the if clause was unlikely to happen or not to happen in the past

If I had had time, I would have studied English.
(I didn't have time.)

Parallelism

The +Comparative……,the +comparative …… .
The more ……The more ……. /The less……,the less…….
The harder you work the more chances of success you get.
The sooner ,the better .

Contrast

We use although and Despite to express: contrast
Despite / in spite of + noun, clause.
Ex: Despite my tiredness, I will help you.
Although+ clause (subject +verb) ,clause .
Ex: although I am tired, I will help.

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